This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 4 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of events affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Curiously is one of the most permanent and certain characteristics of a vigorous intellect. —Samuel Johnson.

WHOLE NO. 1491 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1939. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 29, NO. 45

FACING *the* FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

There is grumbling in the coal fields. Wherever miners congregate indiscriminate indignation meetings crop up. The talk is about taxes and the talk is harsh. The tongue the miners are objecting to are not taxes levied by the Government but by John L. Lewis.

For again notices have gone out from the Washington headquarters of the United Mine Workers informing the membership that two special assessments of $1 each will be levied against them to build up the C. I. O. war-chest. Every miner who works five or more days per month will have a dollar checked off his pay envelope for two consecutive pay-rolls.

And for what purposes is this fund of $800,000 being levied against men who earn scarcely enough to feed themselves and their families? Two reasons are stated. The first is to give Mr. Lewis a half-million dollar fund to play politics with in the 1940 Presidential campaign. The second is to give him some extra cash to continue his raiding activities against the American Federation of Labor.

Are the miners informed of Mr. Lewis' political purposes or plans? No. All he says is "Hand over the dough!" and the coal operators deduct the assessments from the helpless miners' pay envelopes.

Are the miners consulted about their political preferences in 1940? No. All Mr. Lewis says is "Hand over the dough and I'll do with it as I please."

The Political Mystery

Does anyone know Mr. Lewis' leanings in the 1940 political campaign? No. How could anyone even guess? In 1932 Mr. Lewis supported Hoover against Roosevelt. In 1936 he contributed a half million dollars of the miners' money to the Democratic National Committee to re-elect Roosevelt. And only a few days ago he came out with a statement interpreted as opposing a third term for Roosevelt. So Mr. Lewis' political plans are a mystery to the experts, let alone the toiling miners in the coal pits. For all the experts know and for all the miners know Mr. Lewis might go Democratic, Republican or Communist in 1940. And for all they know he might use the half million dollars in an attempt to elect himself President of the United States. It is no secret that he has such ambitions.

Aside from the money end of it, however, Mr. Lewis' political predilections are of no importance at all. The boys who make a business out of politics know that Mr. Lewis' approval of a candidate is equivalent to the kiss of death because the C. I. O. and its defections are unpopular with the voters in this country. This has been proven so many times during elections in the past few years that it is a recognized fact. A Democratic member of Congress even stated from the floor of the House at the last regular session that it would be a good thing for the Democrats to give Mr. Lewis back to the Republicans along with the $500,000 the democrats got from Lewis in 1936.

But there are principles involved in the political operations of Mr. Lewis that cannot be passed over lightly. His practices are so shocking that they constitute a national disgrace and a threat to honest elections and honest Government.

Money Talks—Sometimes

As the Scripps-Howard newspapers pointed out in an editorial this week, if a private corporation tried to make campaign contributions as Mr. Lewis does out of union funds, it would be "exhibit No. 1" to the Anti-Trust Practices Act. But Mr. Lewis is in a position to need and demand more Governmental favors than any private corporation.

Politics, this editorial notes, is a game where money talks. Should Mr. Lewis be lucky enough to pick the winning side in 1940 and help it along with a half-million dollar campaign contribution, would it be too far-fetched to suppose that he might be able to ask and receive important favors from the Government in power?

Then, to go back to how the money is being collected, is it fair, is it American Ethics, to compel workers to contribute to the C. I. O. war-chest to "kick in" for a cause they may oppose? Miners are like the rest of us. Some of them are Democrats, some are Republicans and some have various honest political convictions. Why should the Republican miners be forced to contribute their hard-earned and much-needed money to help a party they oppose, or vice versa?

The miners, brothers and sisters, lies in the rule of force by which Mr. Lewis lives and continues in power. We have no objection to the closed shop. It is in many instances highly desirable. Nor do we oppose the check-off system. Because in many respects it is an efficient and sound method of dues-collection. But we do insist that when a union operates under a closed shop and check-off, no special assessments should be levied without the approval of the membership expressed in a referendum vote. That would be the way of democracy. Mr. Lewis' way is the way of autocracy, the way of a Hitler or Stalin.

What Mr. Lewis is doing is sabotaging American democracy. He is sabotaging the free and democratic processes of government. He is sabotaging American labor because his activities, if permitted to continue unchecked, would destroy the very conditions under which organized labor finds it possible to exist and progress in the United States.

(Released by the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service)

Disestablishment Of Western Union Company Union Praised By Powers

Organization of Company's Employes Will Be Facilitated by National Labor Relations Board Ruling, Commercial Telegraphers President Says; Company Has Already Recognized A. F. of L. Affiliate in a Number of Localities.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The death blow struck at the Association of Western Union employes by the National Labor Relations Board in its disestablishment order to be certain, to materially the already rapidly growing swing towards the Commercial Telegraphers Union, according to Frank B. Powers, International President.

"The Labor Board has carefully followed the career of the most strongly entrenched of all company unions from its conception in the mind of Nemonik Carlton to its death in the present time," Mr. Powers said.

Union Served the Company

"It was set up for the specific purpose of blocking the rights of adequate representation to Western Union employes in 1918 when the Commercial Telegraphers' Union was making some headway. The association functioned almost exactly, assistance of the company during its early life, in order to drive the employes into line, and the Board has very accurately stated the situation when it declared:

"'The Association stands today, precisely as it has stood since 1918, as the servant of the respondent (W. U.), alert to perform both actively and passively the role of an obstacle to freedom of organization enunciated by Woodrow Wilson in 1918 and reaffirmed in the Act of July 5, 1934.'

Employes Favor Commercial Telegraphers

"Now that the employes no longer have any fears of losing their jobs or their existing rights if they resign from the company union, there will be no further hesitancy in affiliating with the C. T. U.

"A. F. of L. and C. T. U. organizers in Chicago and New York since last March have found but few employes willing to join the C. T. U. and that was apprehension as to their standing in the Western Union service.

"Thousands have assured our organizers that their first choice was C. T. U. when they were free to leave A. W. U. E.

"Western Union employes in Washington, Indianapolis, Columbus, Cleveland and many other cities, however, did not wait for this favorable and of the company union. Washington was certified early in 1939, in contest with the company union, and is the Western Union. An agreement has been negotiated but not yet consummated. If this decision means that the company union is to be eliminated from future dealings, the C. T. U. expects to have its hands full in handling petitions to the Labor Board for certification in the various cities in which it is already organized.

"The C. T. U. does not anticipate that the appeals by both the Western Union and the Board will go to the Second Circuit Court in New York will affect the situation in the slightest degree. The case may go to the United States Supreme Court, but the result appears to us to be inevitable.

Commercial Telegraphers Recognized by Company

"After some 80 years of the most ruthless opposition to the C. T. U. and its predecessors, the Western Union Telegraph Co. has already recognized the C. T. U. in a number of localities, did not wait for the formal decision of organization enunciated by Woodrow Wilson in 1918 and reaffirmed in the Act of July 5, 1934.

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A. F. of L. Seeks Stable Pay Boosts

But Holds that in Demanding Their Full Share of Rising National Income the Workers Must Realize Permanent Wage Increases Are Based on "Decreased Labor Costs Per Unit of Production"

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—"It is imperatively necessary that working men and women in the United States receive their full share of the rapidly rising national income, but it is equally necessary that wage increases which determine that share must be based upon smaller production unit labor costs if the higher pay is to become permanent.

This double declaration was the keynote expressed in the current issue of the "Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor" in its feature article entitled "Labor Wants Permanent Gains."

"Events of the last two months are of particular interest to Labor for several reasons," the Business Survey said.

Thousands of Jobless Get Work

"The rise in production means hundreds of thousands of jobs in manufacturing and other industries. In factories alone, 230,000 more back to work in August, 200,000 in September, and more than 200,000 in October. On railroads, in mines, in street transportation, and trade thousands more will be needed. Although figures are not yet available, it is not unreasonable to estimate that about a million and a quarter have gone back to work since August 1. Growing payrolls are already becoming important increases in retail trade.

Good Outlook For Business

"We must recognize that the exceptional business increase is due chiefly to expectation of large orders from foreign countries in the near future. Business firms have built up their inventories, as they did with disastrous results in 1937.

"We have no way of knowing what the demand from abroad will be. If belligerents continue the 'war of leaving' demands for heavy materials will probably be very much below expectations. We can only count on making our own home market, which depends on the buying power of American wage earners.

"Forecasters are now expecting first quarter 1940 business to be up 10 per cent below the last quarter of 1939. For unless we have very large orders from abroad we can expect sharply lower heavy industries at present production. The buyers' panic has subsided and buying is now normal buying.

Labor Must Secure Full Share Of Larger National Income

"Rising production means decreasing unit labor costs, which enables industry to pay higher wages. It is essential that labor receive its full share of the increasing national income if recovery is to be maintained. Wage increases may, however, be based on decreased labor costs per unit of production for labor wants permanent gains. No general rule can be laid down for the amount of wage increase which will give labor its just share. This must be determined by examining the operating records of each company.

"Earnings of leading industrial corporations for the full year 1939 are expected to be 70 per cent above 1938 and close to 1936 and 1937 levels.

"Especially in the following industries, earnings may be expected to improve: Aircraft, chemicals, machinery, metal fabricating, non-ferrous metals, petroleum, railroad equipment, shipbuilding, steel, sugar, automobiles, paper and paper products, railroads, retail trade and textiles.

Unions Should Seek Sustained Wage Increases

"Unions should plan for wage increases which can be sustained over the long term by a gradual and continuous industrial rise.

"The increase in basic minimum hourly rates of pay and time and one-half under the Fair Labor Standards Act, is most timely and necessary. It is estimated that 300,000 wage earners were due to receive increases, and 2,382,000 to receive a 42 hour week.

"The minimum wage for all companies engaged in interstate commerce was raised from 25 to 30 cents per hour and hours reduced from 44 to 42 on October 24, 1939."

(From November 4 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

BRITISH CO-OPERATIVES LIST BUSINESS GROWTH

New York, N. Y. (AFLWNS).—The Co-operative League of the United States reported the statistics today that the Co-operative Union of Great Britain revealed a co-operative business in 1938 totaling $1,316,000,000 in sales. Figures, it was said, represents an increase of $250,000,000 over the co-operative business done in 1937.

The number of people employed by the retail co-operatives in Great Britain increased from 284,991 in 1924 to 346,000 in 1938, the statistics revealed. The pay roll of the co-operatives went from $182,000,000 in 1924 to $251,500,000 in 1938.

Typographical Union Notified Of Its Suspension From A. F. L. Affiliation

Green Says Action Was Taken Because of Failure to Pay Assessment of One Cent Per Member Per Month Legally Levied by American Federation of Labor Conventions.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, sent the following communication to Claude M. Baker, President of the International Typographical Union, notifying him of the action of the 1939 American Federation of Labor convention in suspending the Typographical Union from affiliation with the A. F. of L:

Mr. Claude M. Baker, President,
International Typographical Union,
Typographical Tertace,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at an official meeting held at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 18, 1939, directed me to officially inform you that the Fifty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor suspended the International Typographical Union from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor because of failure to pay an assessment of one cent per member per month, for the past two years, legally levied by conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Report of Convention Committee On Credentials Cited

The decision of the Fifth-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor is set forth in the report and recommendations of the Committee on Credentials, which was adopted by the convention. The report of the Credentials Committee to which I have just referred, reads as follows:

"Your Credential Committee gave careful consideration to the credentials submitted by Claude M. Baker, President, Glenn I. Mitchell, Nicholas M. DiPietro, Elmer David Mannix, William J. Harris and Henry E. Clemens, representing the International Typographical Union, and to the question of the legal right of said delegates to participate in the proceedings of the Fifty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor. . . ."

Failed to Pay Assessment Levied By A. F. of L. Convention

"The financial record kept by Secretary-Treasurer Morrison shows that the International Typographical Union failed to pay the one cent per member per month assessment duly and legally levied by the Fifty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held in Denver, Colorado, and the Fifty-Eighth Annual Convention of the International Typographical Union which was held at Houston, Texas.

"The proceedings of the Fifty-Eighth Annual Convention show that one year ago delegates representing the International Typographical Union were accorded seats in the convention in response to their appeal to be accorded a wider opportunity to prevail upon the membership of the International Typographical Union to pay the assessment due the American Federation of Labor.

"It is fair to assume that all concerned, both the representatives of the International Typographical Union and the delegates in attendance at the Houston Convention, acted in good faith. The delegates from the International Typographical Union were seated because their co-delegates at the Houston Convention fixed and fully believed that the International Typographical Union would, during the course of the ensuing year, pay the American Federation of Labor the full amount of the assessment due.

I. T. U. Adopted Resolution On the Assessment

"Now President Baker and his associates advise the Credentials Committee that they lacked authority, consequently they were unable to pay the assessment due the American Federation of Labor or to secure an assurance whatever that said assessment would be ultimately paid. In fact, they submitted a resolution which they advised was adopted at the convention of the International Typographical Union which was held at Fort Worth, Texas, beginning August 15, 1939. It is clearly set forth in this resolution 'that continued affiliation can not be dependent upon the

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Federal Indictment Of Union Officials Undermined By U. S. Court Decision

Ruling Handed Down by Federal Judge Porterie in New Orleans That Strikes Threatened in Jurisdictional Disputes Are Lawful Destroys the Basis for the Recent Indictment of Officials of Teamsters and Carpenters Unions on Charge of Violating Federal Anti-Trust Laws, Judge Padway Says

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A Federal District Court decision just handed down in New Orleans destroys the basis for the indictment of union officials in Washington, D. C., and the U. S. A. under the anti-trust laws, Joseph A. Padway, counsel for the American Federation of Labor, declared in a statement issued here.

The indictments against officials of the Teamsters Union in Washington and the Carpenters Union in St. Louis of conspiracy in restraint of trade, on account of jurisdictional disputes and strikes, Mr. Padway pointed out, Federal Judge Gaston L. Porterie in the New Orleans case ruled:

"Such competition between labor unions is lawful and the acts performed in furtherance thereof, even to the extent of threatening strikes in furtherance of such lawful object, are lawful and proper. There can be no conspiracy to perform lawful acts in furtherance of a lawful purpose."

Mr. Padway represented a group of Negro truck drivers in New Orleans who were sued by members of the C. I. O. because they refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the C. I. O. over certain types of work and threatened to strike if the work was let to C. I. O. members. The C. I. O. charged a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, but Judge Porterie dismissed the suit on Nov. 2.

Department of Justice Policy Criticized

In discussing the decision, Mr. Padway said:

"This is a highly important ruling, not only in its immediate results but also as it affects the new notion advanced recently by the Department of Justice that it can proceed to indict union officials under the anti-trust laws on the basis of jurisdictional strikes.

"This policy is a reactionary and regressive mistake. It flies in the face of the liberal construction placed on the anti-trust laws as they affect labor in the last 24 years. As Judge Porterie stated in his decision:

"'Historically in the United States the tendency is to make it harder and harder for the activities of labor to be held in the basis of violating the Anti-Trust Laws. See Clayton Act of 1914, amending the Sherman Act of 1890.'

Quotes From Clayton Act

"Let us see, as the Judge suggests, what the Clayton Act says. In Section 6 it declares that 'the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce' and it goes on:

"'Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purpose of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid the members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws.'

"Apparently the Department of Justice is now trying to get around the clear language of the law by contending that a union organization in calling a jurisdictional strike is not 'lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects' of the union. This is the slow, tricky and untenable reasoning.

Jurisdictional Strikes Held Lawful

"No matter how much we deplore the existence of jurisdictional disputes, no matter how regretful we hope that such disputes can be composed by agreement or mediation, the fact remains that the Clayton Act does not carry out the legitimate objects of a union unless the object of such strikes is organization.

"As Judge Porterie pointed out, when two unions compete for the right to organize and represent a group of employes they are pursuing a lawful object. When one of the unions resorts to a strike and peaceful economic pressure to carry out its lawful objective, such a strike cannot be held in law or logic an illegal violation of the anti-trust laws."

(This article is reprinted from the Chicago Daily Tribune)

LEWIS'S THIRD TERM BLAST LINKED TO FEAR FOR C. I. O.

ACTS TO STILL DEMAND FOR PEACE WITH THE A. F. OF L.

By CHESLY MANLY
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, D. C.—The story behind recent fulminations of John L. Lewis, dictator of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, against the Roosevelt administration has been revealed by authoritative sources which are on terms of amity and neutrality with both the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor.

Lewis' implied threat to oppose President Roosevelt for a third term in 1940 has only one purpose, these authoritative sources declare, and that is to force Mr. Roosevelt to cease his demands for peace between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L.

Mr. Roosevelt does not want the A. F. of L. to swallow the C. I. O. because his position in the combined organization would be similar to that of President William Green. In fact, he would be president of the United Mine Workers and nothing else.

C. I. O. Unions Disrupted

The C. I. O. is a bankrupt organization, rapidly disintegrating and facing collapse. Its domination by the communist party, established officially by the Dies committee on un-American activities, has disrupted its unions to such an extent that it now has no more than 1,250,000 dues-paying members.

It began in November, 1935, with seven A. F. of L. unions and a duespaying membership of 1,000,000. Two years later, responsible labor economists granted it more than 3,000,000 members although many of them never paid dues. The A. F. of L. has gained not only a million members to combat the C. I. O. but has also added $2 million, giving it a present dues-paying membership of approximately 4,000,000.

Lewis' presidential report to the C. I. O. convention, held in October at San Francisco, Cal., mentioned neither finances nor membership.

Miners Put Up $500,000

The only financially powerful union in the C. I. O. is Lewis' United Mine Workers, which has been forced not only to contribute its proportionate support to the national organization, but to pay the way of the many C. I. O. "paper" unions—organizations with fantastic membership claims but no dues coming in.

Since the beginning of the C. I. O. organization campaign in 1936 the miner workers have contributed more than $3,000,000 to the national organization in per capita taxes, loans, and gifts. They put up $500,000 of the more than $900,000 raised by Lewis for President Roosevelt's re-election in 1936.

Only yesterday, Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the mine workers, announced the imposition of two additional $1 special assessments on the 400,000 members, which will raise $800,000. These additional burdens are being placed upon the mine workers because the C. I. O. revenue from per capita taxes is not sufficient to meet operating expenses.

Cease Distributing Report

The last published report of the mine workers showed that during the period from June 1, 1938, to Dec. 1, 1938, Lewis' C. I. O. took a total of $303,277 from their treasury. In addition to the per capita taxes of $180,000, Kennedy formerly sent the semi-annual financial reports to all members of the mine workers' union, but this practice has been discontinued because of the volume of complaints against the draining of their treasury for Lewis' C. I. O.

At previous peace negotiations between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. A. F. of L. leaders demanded that Lewis permit a certified public accountant to audit the membership, dues collections and finances of his unions as a basis for their representation in the proposed merger. Lewis refused, and he is said to be even more opposed to such an audit today. It would make a mockery of his boast of being "the second public figure in America."

Lewis Threatens to Quit

Since the close on Oct. 13 of the second annual C. I. O. convention in San Francisco, C. I. O. inspired newspaper stories have told about a dramatic and passionately sincere attempt on Lewis' part to resign for the reason, among others, that President Roosevelt believed it would result in peace for organized labor. As a result about 12 regional labor-spade, according to union leaders in charge of the drive, is that Lewis threatened to resign rather than permit a polite reply to Mr. Roosevelt's latest peace proposals.

On Oct. 11 Mr. Roosevelt wrote a personal letter to Lewis, urging the resumption of peace negotiations. In it he expressed the hope that "you will let me hear from you that the progress already made will be continued and that your committee is prepared to resume the negotiations promptly and continue them until a settlement is reached."

Lewis Storms In, and Out

Sidney Hillman and Philip Murray, presidents and other high officials of the C. I. O. were drafting an answering reply to the President's letter, submitting definite proposals for the resumption of negotiations for which Lewis stormed in upon them in a San Francisco hotel room and informed what they were doing. He demanded that the President's letter be ignored and threatened to resign on the spot if they answered

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(From November 7 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

American Federation of Labor Opens New Nation-Wide Organizing Campaign

Eight Hundred Cooperating Local Committees Cover All Industrial Communities, Green Declares; Collective Bargaining Is Emphasized; Sit-Down and Slow-Down Strikes Are Rejected; National Director of Organization Fenton Also Inaugurates Organizing Drive in the Textile Industry.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor announced the inauguration of a new nation-wide organizing drive.

"There is not a single industrial community in the United States have been enlisted in the campaign, President William Green revealed today.

These committees, named by the city central labor bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have been instructed to make a survey of all unorganized plants in their districts. Once this survey is completed, meetings of the workers will be called and trained organizers of the American Federation of Labor will be assigned to help them unionize.

"We are proceeding to organize the unorganized workers of the country in a practical and orderly basis," Mr. Green explained. "Our purpose is to organize, not to mobilize. Our method is to unite the unorganized workers that unionization and collective bargaining can bring them the benefits.

"Let me make this clear. We are confident that American workers are opposed to violence, that any labor organization will promote their best interests. We will tell them the facts. But we will refrain from sensationalism and ballyhoo. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor rejects sit-down strikes or slow-down strikes. We believe such organizing methods hurt the workers instead of helping them. It is our intention to establish today self-operative bargaining, not to destroy it and destroy the jobs of our members by coercive and revolutionary tactics."

At the same time, Frank P. Fenton, national director of organization for the American Federation of Labor, announced a special organizing drive in the textile industry.

In a letter sent to all staff organizers of the Federation, Mr. Fenton declared that there was considerable dissatisfaction in textile unions affiliated with the C. I. O. He wrote:

"Thousands of textile workers are now desirous of coming back to the United Textile Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor and we feel that with a concerted effort we can restore to the international union its former position and membership.

C. M. Fox, president of the United Textile Workers of America, announced that the union had succeeded in obtaining numerous pay increases for its membership in the last few months. He declared that the union's executive board had instructed all locals to negotiate for 20 per cent wage increases. This order affects the cotton, woolen, knit goods and other branches of the organization.

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it. Then he stormed out of the room.

After the conference, Hillman, Murray, and the others persuaded him to return and a compromise was agreed upon. Instead of a personal reply to the President's letter, Lewis replied tersely that it had been submitted to a committee and that, by direction of the committee, the reply was being made.

The letter set forth various reasons why the resumption of peace negotiations was not expedient. Neither the White House nor the C. I. O. has made this letter public.

Predicts He'll Be Back

On the final day of the convention, Oct. 15, Lewis declared:

"It is no secret to some of you that I came to this convention with the hope that you would select some other president in lieu of myself. Those of you with whom I conferred declined to be guided by my wishes, and they said that what they believed was also believed by you, all of you."

The sincerity of his resignation talk may be measured by his own words at the opening of the convention on Oct.10, when he said:

"When I come back five years from now, as come back I will, I will come into San Francisco with at least 10,000,000 dues paying members."

The C. I. O. convention sidetracked the third term issue, although the C. I. O. unions, councils and State conventions throughout the country had urged a third term for Mr. Roosevelt. Lewis this week threatened, by implication, to oppose a third term when he announced that several of the top labor administration officials to start a third term movement with a conference of "progressive leaders" of 11 western states.

Writer Finds C. I. O. Chaotic

Benjamin Stolberg, a labor writer, has stated in a recent magazine article that the C. I. O. was "in chaos" and had dwindled to about 1,250,000 members. His figures have been verified by responsible labor authorities in Washington.

"There is one basic reason for this disintegration of the C. I. O." Stolberg asserts. "All other reasons flow from it. The communist party which penetrated the C. I. O. from the beginning, has increasingly dominated its policies, subverted its purposes, dissipated its energies, and disrupted its unions."

The communist infestation and revolutionary objectives of the C. I. O. were made clear for the first time by a series of articles in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in March, 1937, at a time when Mr. Stolberg was writing glowingly partisan accounts of C. I. O. triumphs. The TRIBUNE at that time published the names of prominent C. I. O. leaders whom it identified as communists, as well as the names of many communist C. I. O. organizations.

Three Run Headquarters

Stolberg now asserts and his contentions are confirmed by the evidence of the Dies committee, that the national headquarters of the C. I. O. is dominated by three men, who in turn adhere submissively to the Stalinist party line. They are John Brophy, executive director of the C. I. O.; Lee Pressman, general counsel, chief of Lewis' brain trust, and liaison officer with the Roosevelt administration, in which he used to be a minor brain truster, and Len de Caux, chief propagandist and editor of the C. I. O. News.

In 1920 Brophy ran against Lewis for the presidency of the United Mine Workers and in 1923, when Brophy and his communist associates sought to gain control of the union, Lewis expelled him as a "communist stooge." Benjamin Gitlow, general secretary of the communist party at that time, swore before the Dies committee that funds were received from Moscow to finance both Brophy's campaign in 1926 and the organization later of the National Miners' Union.

James B. Carey, national secretary of the C. I. O., is not a communist, but is closely surrounded by them in the Electrical and Radio Workers' union, according to the evidence of the Dies committee.

Board Members Are Reds

Besides the ex-officio members—president, secretary, and vice-presidents—there are 49 members of the C. I. O. executive board, representing the 40 constituent unions. At least 16 of these executive board members are communists, the Dies committee records indicate. They are: Lewis Berna, Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians.

George A. Addes, Automobile Workers of America.

Donald Henderson, president, Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers.

Mervyn Rathborne, president, American Communication association.

Grant W. Oakes, chairman, Farm Equipment Workers' Organizing committee.

J. F. Jurich, secretary, International Union of Fishermen and Allied Workers.

Ben Gold, president, International Fur and Leather Workers' union.

Morris Muster, United Furniture Workers of America, union.

Harry Bridges, president, International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's union.

Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime union.

Lewis Merrill, president, United Office and Professional Workers of America.

Andrew H. Esposito, International Union of Playthings and Novelty Workers.

Samuel Wolchok, president, United Retail and Wholesale Employes of America.

Abram Flaxser, president, State, County and Municipal Workers of America.

Michael J. Quill, president, Transport Workers' Union of America.

Harold J. Pritchett, president, International Woodworkers of America.

Four Called Left-Wingers

Four other members of the executive board are classified as left wing Socialists who work in close cooperation with the communists. They are:

Jacob Baker, president, United Federal Workers of America.

Jacob S. Potofsky, assistant president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

John Green, president, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

Tom McTear, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Reywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild and author of many of the executive orders is a former member of the communist party and closely followed the Stalin line in his writings until the Hitler-Stalin mutual assistance pact was announced, according to the evidence before the Dies committee. Stolberg called Broun a fellow traveler who "keeps to the left very discreetly in his newspaper column, widely in his weekly page in the New Republic, and Stalinoid fervently at each oral opinion," and unscrupulously in the newspaper guild."

R. J. Thomas, president of the C. I. O. Automobile Workers, is not a communist, but the communist domination of that union is evidenced by its communist representation on the C. I. O. executive board —Addes.

The communists have a majority on the auto union's executive board and the union's affairs are dominated by Wyndham Mortimer, a member of the communist party for 15 years.

Curran, president of the National Maritime union; Bridges, president of the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union, and most other C. I. O. leaders deny that they are communists, but dozens of witnesses have linked them with secret meetings which none but communists could attend.

Of the 37 top officials of the National Maritime union, 23 to 25 are communists, records of the Dies house committee indicate. As to Bridges and his Longshoremen and Warehousemen, Jack Stachel, executive secretary of the central executive committee of the communist party, is one of the authorities cited by the Dies committee.

25-Year Optional Retirement For Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Employes Urged

American Federation of Labor Holds That Climatic Conditions in the Tropics Warrant Such Legislation.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

A definite declaration in favor of a 25-year optional retirement and widow's annuity for employes of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad was adopted by the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio.

This important matter was presented to the convention in a resolution submitted by Delegate John P. Frey of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department.

In setting forth the urgent need for this legislation, the resolution said:

"Climatic conditions incident to employment on the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad are very rigorous, due to the high temperature, great humidity and the enervating rays of the tropical sun.

"The effects of such a climate on the health of white men, women and children are accumulative and as they grow older in the service their resistance is weakened.

"Congress during the last session passed a bill reducing the hours of service for military personnel from three to two years because of the climatic conditions and the full and undesirable in all military service.

"Large numbers of employes now entering the service of the Government on the Panama Canal are of such an age as will require them to work more than 30 years in the tropics to reach the present retirement age of sixty-two.

"Several bills have been introduced in Congress and pending which provide for a reduction in the years of service when completing retirement and extending certain benefits to widows.

"The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad employes do not come under the provision of the Civil Service retirement act which requires the retirement law approved March 1, 1937, and incorporated in the Canal Zone code June 19, 1937, etc.

"Any retirement legislation sponsored by the American Federation of Labor should include the employes of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad in the provisions of bills now pending for optional retirement at 55 years of age, twenty-five years of service, or 30 years of service, etc.

"To meet the emergency outlined in the resolution suggestion is submitted that officials of the American Federation of Labor be requested to support during the present session of Congress measures supported by the Canal Zone Central Labor Union providing for optional retirement at 55 years of age annuity and extension of those benefits to widows."

Buy "Union Label" Christmas Gifts

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The chief purpose of the Christmas Union Label Gift Campaign inaugurated by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is to deliver to those unionized manufacturers and merchants the Christmas trade of over four million "union label gift buying families and friends," declared I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Department, in a statement issued here.

"Why not prove to these merchandisers and manufacturers that there is a real benefit derived from placing the emblem of collective bargaining on their goods?" inquired Mr. Ornburn.

"Each member of organized labor should become a personal sales agent for union label products. We hope that we may receive the spontaneous support of 8,000,000 members of labor unions, their families and friends, but we desire to stimulate the sale of union label merchandise to such a degree that no American manufacturer can afford to remain non-union.

"We want to educate American consumers to the extent that they will be ashamed to give gifts of sweatshop and other unfair goods for Christmas presents. Let's make it a Merry 'Union Label Christmas.'"

Union made label gift checkers, posters, cartoons, radio talks and other literature for the "Union Label Christmas Gift Campaign" can be obtained by writing to the Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

UNION GRAIN WORKERS SECURE 36-HOUR WEEK

Agreement Negotiated by A. F. of L. Affiliate With Cincinnati Firm Also Includes Closed Shop and Minimum Wage Rates.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Cincinnati, Ohio (AFLWNS).—The Ubiko Milling Company and Grain and Mill Workers Union No. 19684, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have signed a collective satisfactory agreement negotiated with the Ubiko Milling Company here.

Under the terms of the contract, 8 hours constitute a day's work and 36 hours a week's work with time and one-half paid for hours in excess of 8 hours on any week day. Double time is paid for Sunday, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

With regard to wages, the agreement provides that "65 cents per hour shall be the minimum rate of pay for all employes, except learners and employes who shall be paid a minimum rate of 50 cents per hour for the first 160 hours, at the expiration of which time he shall be paid the 65 cents minimum hourly rate."

The Ubiko Milling Company "agrees to employ only members in good standing in Local No. 19684 of the Grain and Mill Workers Union, and all the employes covered by said local for the filling of any and all vacancies that may occur."

In addition, the company agrees to meet with the representatives of the union and shop committee to discuss grievances, and to settle any grievances that may arise within 24 hours after a request for the representative of the union for a meeting.

To protect the seniority rights of the union members, the agreement contains the following provision:

"Seniority shall govern in the filling of vacancies and in case of layoff. Reductions in forces shall be made in accordance with the forces as decreased employes shall be returned to service in seniority order provided they file their names in writing until the local representative of the Grain and Mill Workers Union No. 19304, Enquirer Building, Cincinnati, from the time of entering service, unless otherwise discharged.

"A seniority roster will be made and maintained showing name, occupation and seniority date of each employe.

"Each roster will be revised and posted during the month of employes of January 2nd of each year and will be open for inspection and correction for a period of thirty (30) days.

"These last on the seniority list shall be used for dinner hours and cleaning molasses line work."

CINCINNATI FIRM SUED IN TIFS—AS—WAGES CASE

Cincinnati, Ohio (AFLWNS).—Can a corporation interpret tips as wages, and thus indirectly avoid the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938?

That question was presented here in a suit filed by the United States Government charging the Cincinnati Union Terminal Company with failure to comply with the wage and hour regulations of the Act as they apply to tipped employes.

According to Harold D. Jacobs, Acting Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, the company, which operates the Cincinnati Union Terminal, was "trying to use tips as wages and covering the tipped employes into a situation where they stand to lose a substantial amount in excess of the amount they received."

(From November 6 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.)

TEXTILE LEARNERS PAY $ET; 25 CENTS PER HOUR

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—An order has been issued by the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor permitting textile industry employers to employ learners at the starting wage of 25 cents per hour for a six months' period. The order stipulates that not more than 6 per cent of the total hours worked per of employes may be hired at the 25 cent rate.

The minimum wage for the textile industry is 32½ cents an hour.

FIVE MORE UNIONS JOIN TEXAS LABOR FEDERATION

Austin, Texas (AFLWNS).—Steady progress in the affiliation of all Texas State Federation of Labor is indicated in the report of Harry W. Acreman, International Representative of this union, which reveals that five local unions affiliated with the Federation during the month covered by the report.

The new affiliates are: Stereotypers No. 122, El Paso; Bar Tenders No. 547, Dallas; Plumbers No. 200, Galveston; Electrical Workers No. 520, Tyler, and General Dockworkers No. 1610, Beaumont.

DISTILLERY AGREEMENT INCLUDES CLOSED SHOP

A. F. of L. Contract With Old Lewis Hunter Distillery Company Also Establishes 44-48 Hour Week and Contains Anti-Strike Clause.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Cynthiana, Ky.—The members of Local Union No. 21866, (American Federation of Distilling, Rectifying and Wine Workers International Council, express themselves as pleased with the terms of the recent agreement negotiated with the Old Lewis Hunter Distillery Company, Inc., of Cynthiana.

The agreement provides that for hourly rated employes 8 hours exclusive of lunch period shall constitute a maximum work day and 44 hours a maximum work week. For monthly rated employes, the hours are also 8 per day exclusive of lunch period, but the maximum work week is fixed at 48 hours. Time and one-half is paid for overtime except where continuous operation is necessary.

Work is prohibited, except in emergency cases, and by continuous operation employes, on Sundays, New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

Membership in the A. F. of L. union is required of "all employes, including working foremen and excepting those having the right to hire and fire, of the company excepting bookkeepers, office workers and watchmen, and those covered by other organizational affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Provision is made for arbitrating disputes that arise during the agreement with the stipulation that no cessation of production, strikes, lockouts, shall be resorted to pending final decision of the Arbitration Board."

In order to preserve the seniority rights of Union members the agreement contains the following provision:

"Departmental seniority shall be recognized and shall be defined as follows: Cooperage department, stock room, cooker room, balance of still house, warehouse and elevator room, dry house, bottling department. (to include rectifying, blending, shipping, receiving, case storage)and miscellaneous labor.

"In case or lay off or shut down, seniority and efficiency of employes shall prevail. Employes laid off shall be laid off in the inverse order of their employment taking the consideration the element of competency. In recalling employes to work, they shall be called back in the inverse order in which they were laid off."

(From November 6 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.)

DIES TO ASK HOUSE FOR $100,000 MORE

Texas Congressman Says There Are Eight Million "Subversives" in the United States.

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—Representative Dies of Texas, chairman of the House committee to investigate un-American activities, said he would ask the House for $100,000 to finance another year of the work of the committee.

The announcement was made following adjournment of the committee for three weeks. When the committee resumes its session, Mr. Dies asserted, it will investigate "Communism in the schools."

He claimed that testimony before his committee has shown 85 per cent of the leaders of the C. I. O. National Maritime Union to be Communists and that approximately one-half of the leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations either are or have been Communists or are sympathetic to Communism.

MILWAUKEE BAKERS WIN VACATIONS WITH PAY

Milwaukee, Wis. (AFLWNS).—Joseph Alberti, business representative of Local No. 244 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, announced that the union had signed amendments to its contract with the National Biscuit Company here under which about eighty-five of the concern's one hundred employes will get two weeks' vacation with pay.

It was explained by Mr. Alberti that the vacations with pay clause of the new agreement is applicable to employes who have been with the company for five years continously or longer. Those with one year or more of continuous service will be granted vacations of one week.

The renewed agreement also includes the all-union provision which the company signed a year ago.

A. F. of L. Hits Price Increases

Declares That Profiteering Destroys Buying Power of Consumers and Urges Labor Unions To Take Action Against Undue Price Boosts.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The importance of protecting the masses in the United States against price profiteering was emphasized by the current issue of the "Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor."

Pointing out that the living standards of consumers are jeopardized by the action of profiteers in unduly advancing prices, the Survey urged that each union take steps to break of price fluctuations in his community and promptly report to the A. F. of L. any instance of profiteering.

"The rapid price increase which accompanied the boom of 1937 was followed by price deflation and industrial collapse in 1937-38," the Survey said.

Dangers of Price Inflation Stressed

"Such a deflation and business recession is likely here to occur if wage prices rise too rapidly and too high—if proportion to costs. The downward current of 1938-39 carried the general price average to levels even below those of 1926 before the rise started.

"This recent experience has made business men keenly aware of the dangers of price inflation. We do not want a price rise which will bring us another such business recession, with widespread wage losses and unemployment. Although the price increase today starts from a lower level than in 1936, and although 1938 prices in some industries were too low for profitable operations on small production volumes, yet a continued rapid increase in price forces must be made to prevent healthy business recovery. Price increases not justified by costs destroy consumer buying power. * * *"

Price Boosts Menace Workers' Living Standards

"Any sudden rise in prices is vital to union members, and unions can be of important help in preventing undue price increases. Labor has gained prices of food and other necessaries could not have kept increasing income and keep buying power at its present level.

"Labor Department figures show that retail prices of 15 basic foods in 12 cities are 11 per cent higher on the average today (Oct. 17) than they were on August 15. There has apparently been price profiteering in some of these recent price increases, and by price profiteering we mean raising prices more than enough to cover legitimate costs.

Concerted Efforts to Prevent Price Profiteering

"For the present time in history, definite efforts are being made by a number of groups to prevent price profiteering. Scientific price investigations for the price and business men in several industries have acted to check undue price rises.

"It has been suggested that a government agency may be set up to receive and investigate all complaints whether price increases can be justified by costs.

"The Consumers' National Federation, the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce (composed of business men) are preparing for action, and one government agency has already received several hundred complaints from consumers, and has forced some men on price increases in flour, sugar, lard, meat, wool, fuel oil, hides, cotton goods and other commodities.

Union Members Asked to Report Undue Price Increases

"Union members can perform an important service by reporting to the American Federation of Labor any undue price increases in the goods they buy.

"There is no shortage of food in the United States. Supplies are practically all important items are ample. Except in cases where prices are forced by monopolistic trends, there can be no excuse for large increases.

"Union members now have a special opportunity to act as consumers and help to make the present business recovery a steady, balanced revival, avoiding the inflation and the unavoidable sequel of economic collapse."

STRIKE HITS THREE MILWAUKEE HOTELS

Milwaukee, Wis. (AFLWNS).—A strike declared by Hotel and Restaurant Employes Alliance No. 122, A. F. of L. affiliate, against three of Milwaukee's downtown hotels materially reduced the number of guests which the American manufacturers cannot compete.

The dumping of foreign wood is made possible by the low wage rate paid in the European mills, together with subsidies granted the foreign mills, in the nature of low timber prices, low interest rates and low freight rates on the foreign ships in which the pulp is brought to the United States.

"This situation is further aggravated by the fact that the depreciated conditions of the foreign countries give them an advantage in selling on the American market.

"At the present time the United States Treasury Department is making a study of the dumping of foreign wood pulp in the United States and its effect on the American market."

As a step toward remedying these conditions, the resolution went on record as endorsing the investigation sponsored by the Treasury Department and requesting that legislative action be taken by the Congress of the United States to protect the American wood pulp industry from ruinous foreign competition."

Washington Unions Mobilize Labor To Sell Big Surplus Apple Crop

Four Million A. F. of L. Members Are Each Urged to Buy a Box to Prevent Huge Losses to Apple Growers; State Grange Cooperates in Selling Campaign.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Seattle, Washington.—The Washington State Federation of Labor announced that the Washington State Grange had named a committee from the apple growing districts to devise ways of helping the Washington State Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions move the 5,000,000-box Washington surplus apple crop. Washington's governor, Clarence Martin, is the apple industry, which is the third largest industry in this State, face devastating losses unless the usual 25 per cent of the crop exported to Europe is continued domestically.

Notice of the Grange's action came to J. M. Risen who disclosed the names of committee members to be W. W. Drake, John Dobey, David Sloan, Alex Kerr and Walter Hoyer, all of Yakima. C. V. McCoy, vice president of the State Federation of Labor, has been chairman of labor's committee.

Plans include joint meetings of the committee and officials and committees from labor groups for the purpose of furthering the campaign initiated by the Teamsters and endorsed and carried on by the Washington State Federation of Labor.

James A. Taylor, president of the State Federation, and Dave Beck, international representative of the Teamsters, successfully obtained the backing of President William Green of the A. F. of L. at the recent A. F. of L. convention.

As a result labor representatives and organizations in this State and throughout the nation have been advised of the plight of Washington's apple growers and are similarly pushing the drive to help these growers. Letters of endorsement by local unions of labor's campaign are pouring into the State Federation offices.

The object of the campaign is the use of over 4,000,000 boxes of apples by the more than 4,000,000 members of the A. F. of L. Four million boxes of apples constitute over 6,000 carloads and will tend to relieve the situation faced by Washington's apple industry.

PAULS SAND AND GRAVEL SIGN CLOSED SHOP PACT

Eight Hour Day and Anti-Strike Provisions Are Also Included in Agreement Negotiated by A. F. of L. Union With Massillon Firm.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The 8-hour day and standard union wage rates feature the agreement recently negotiated by Federal Labor Union No. 19740, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the management of Pauls Sand and Gravel of Massillon, Ohio.

The wage rates are 60 cents per hour for June, July, August and September, 50 cents per hour for October, November and December; and 50 cents per hour for January, February, March and April.

Overtime is paid for at the rate of one and one-half times the regular hourly rate. Double time is paid for work performed on Sundays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

An interesting provision stipulates that "when an employe is required to fill the place of another and is receiving a higher rate of pay, he shall receive the higher rate, but if required to fill the place of an employe receiving a lower rate of pay, he shall retain the regular rate of pay."

In order to avoid cessation of work due to labor disputes, the agreement provides "that should any controversy arise out of the operation of this agreement, there shall be no strike or lockout while negotiations for the adjustment are being carried on."

With regard to clothing in inclement weather, the agreement provides that "any man who may be required to work in water, rain or snow shall be provided with raincoats, boots and hats and rubber gloves."

With regard to protecting the seniority rights of union members, the agreement contains the following stipulation:

"In the reduction and restoration of forces, seniority shall prevail, if efficiency is sufficient.

"An employe's point of service shall start with the date he was last employed by Sand Gravel Company.

"The duly authorized committee of the Union shall be furnished with a list of all employes of the plant (except those employed in the recruiting of American wage scales was firmly engaged in a managerial capacity) setting out the date of the last employment of each employe."

TARIFF ON WOOD PULP FAVORED BY A. F. OF L.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Opposition to the dumping of European wood pulp on the U. S. market, which is resulting in the recent action of the Washington State Federation of Labor.

The resolution contained the following preamble:

"The manufacturing of wood pulp has become an important industry in the Pacific Northwest, furnishing employment to thousands of union men, and normally bringing prosperity to many communities.

"The prosperity of this industry is at present jeopardized by the dumping of European wood pulp on the United States market at prices with which the American manufacturers cannot compete.

"The dumping of foreign wood is made possible by the low wage rate paid in the European mills, together with subsidies granted the foreign mills, in the nature of low timber prices, low interest rates and low freight rates on the foreign ships in which the pulp is brought to the United States.

"This situation is further aggravated by the fact that the depreciated conditions of the foreign countries give them an advantage in selling on the American market.

"At the present time the United States Treasury Department is making a study of the dumping of foreign wood pulp in the United States and its effect on the American market."

As a step toward remedying these conditions, the resolution went on record as endorsing the investigation sponsored by the Treasury Department and requesting that legislative action be taken by the Congress of the United States to protect the American wood pulp industry from ruinous foreign competition."

FRENCH LABOR SEVERS LINK WITH COMMUNISTS

Union Officials Say There Can Be No Further Collaboration With Those Who Refuse to Condemn the Russian-German Alliance.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The Bulletin of the International Federation of Trade Unions (delayed in transit from Paris, France) contains an official statement, passed by the French censor, relative to the action of the Executive of the French Federation of Labor in severing the relations of the Federation with the French Communists.

The statement is headed: "Declaration of the French National Trade Union Center—Rupture with the Communists."

The statement reads:

"Noting the invasion of Polish territory by the Soviet armies, the Executive of the French National Trade Union Centre (C. G. T.) declares that the Russo-German pact, which it has already condemned, presumes all its significance of aid for the aggressor. It is a powerful aid treason against peace; It is a betrayal of the workers who had been appealed to to resist Hitlerism.

"This help given to the aggressor government, the government which has destroyed all its liberties, costs the lives of millions of human beings, including millions of workers.

"In view of this grave situation, the Executive of the C. G. T. declares that there can no longer be collaboration with those who have not wanted, or have not been able, to condemn such an abhorrent crime, and the principles of human solidarity which are the honor of any Labor Movement.

"The Executive counts on all the workers, without distinction of opinion, since freedom of opinion is recalled in question, to rest solidly united in their Trade Unions and Trade Councils.

"The Executive takes this decision with a view to respecting the laws of honesty and morality.

"For the Executive: L. Jouhaux, Belin, Bouyer, Bothereau, Buisson, Dupont.

"For the Administrative Council: of the members present in Paris: Bard, Bebiat, Capocci, Cebron, Chambeiron, Coupat, Delabit, Delcrue, Ehlers, Jayat, Le Gall, Milchant, Milan, Renaud, Sourbet, Tyrac."

It should be noted, the I. F. T. U. Bulletin added, that none of the Communist members of the Executive or the Administrative Council has signed the declaration of the C. G. T.

BIG N. Y. HOTEL REFUSES TO BARGAIN WITH UNION

Savoy-Plaza Management Ignores Certification of Hotel and Council by State Labor Relations Board.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—The determination of some anti-union employers to ignore elections made by State authorities was revealed in the formal charges recently filed with the New York State Labor Relations Board by the New York Hotel Trades Council, A. F. of L., which charges that the Hotel Savoy-Plaza, an exclusive 1,000-room, 30-story hotel at 5th Avenue and 59th Street, had refused to enter into a collective bargaining agreement with the Council.

The complaint, filed under the unfair labor practices provision of the State Labor Relations Act, charges the management of refusing to bargain in good faith with the union despite the fact that the Board had duly certified as collective bargaining agent for the hotel's workers by the State Labor Relations Board.

The certification took place after the union was overwhelmingly chosen in an employe election by the hotel's workers, the vote being 324 for the Hotel Trades Council and 144 against.

BURNS HEADS FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—James B. Burns, chief attorney of the Veterans' Administration in San Francisco, was elected president of the American Federation of Government Employes at a special session of the Executive Council here.

Mr. Burns succeeds Cecil E. Custer, who resigned the office of president because of his ill health. He has been vice president of the Federation since 1935 and is a member of the administrative committee of the State Bar of California.

The American Federation of Government Employes is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

A. F. of L. Urges Higher Employment Standards For Government Employes

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

A strong declaration in favor of improving the standards of employment for the thousands of employes of the United States Government to the point where they will serve as a model for private industry was adopted by the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Delegates from eleven A. F. of L. unions, some or all of whose members are employed by the Government, presented the matter to the convention in a resolution outlining previous action taken by the American Federation of Labor and urging continuation of the Federation's efforts in this direction.

"The American Federation of Labor at successive conventions," the resolution said, "has adopted resolutions favorable to improved working conditions in Government employment, relating particularly to the extension and liberalization of sick and vacation leaves; the elimination of harmful and objectionable speed-up practices; the reduction of night work requirements; the establishment of a Civil Service Employes Court of Appeals, as a separate and independent institution with employes representation thereon; impartial participation on all personnel boards; unqualified adherence to and extension of the civil service system with respect to appointment and to tenure of office; the improvement of postal substitute employes' and village letter carriers' working and wage conditions; the extension of the shorter week principle without reduction in wages; equitable upward pay revision; equitable automatic promotion systems for all employes; prompt payment of salaries; extension of the classification principle to those groups which would be benefited thereby and who desire it; prompt elimination of the evils of present so-called efficiency rating systems; higher rate of compensation for overtime and for night work and kindred betterments."

Pointing out that "these measures conform to the general policy adopted of the American Federation of Labor to the effect that the Government establish and maintain employment standards as a model for establishments in private industry," the resolution called upon the convention to "reaffirm its position in favor of higher Government employment standards and instruct the Executive Council to continue its cooperation with the affiliated organizations of Government employes in furtherance of the remedial legislative objectives therein mentioned and those of similar import that are in accord with the program and principles of the American Federation of Labor."

Speaking in support of the resolution, the Committee on Legislation said it "seeks the endorsement and support of the American Federation of Labor to the various groups of Government employe organizations, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in their efforts to secure numerous improvements in their working conditions. All of these objectives have been approved previously in action on principle."

The resolution, which the convention adopted, implies the support of delegates representing the following A. F. of L. unions:

National Association of Post Office Clerks; National Association of Letter Carriers; Railway Mail Association; American Federation of Government Employes; International Association of Machinists; International Association of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions; International Association of Fire Fighters; National Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Laborers; National Association of Special Delivery Messengers; International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America; National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers.

Federal Employees' Vacation and Sick Leave Should Not Include Holidays, A. F. of L. Says

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Strong condemnation of rulings of the Comptroller General of the United States depriving Federal employes of the full benefit of their statutory annual vacation and sick leave was expressed by the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which adopted unanimously the following report submitted by the convention Committee on Legislation:

"Early this year the Comptroller General of the United States rendered a ruling that absence of postal employes on Saturday should be charged to vacation or sick leave, that is, without pay, according to the nature of the absence, notwithstanding the law providing a five-day week for postal employes. A bill, introduced at the request of the postal employes, was enacted which provides that vacation and sick leave shall be inclusive of 'Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.'

"A bill granting vacations and sick leave to substitute employes in the postal service after they have given one year of service on the basis of the annual time provided was enacted into law. However, restrictive rulings by the Comptroller General have defeated the entire benefit of this legislation. Corrective amendments will be sought in the next session of Congress.

"We recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to cooperate with the affiliated organization in securing such legislation."

A. F. L. Seeks Seniority And Civil Service Rights For Substitute Rural Mail Carriers

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Legislation providing for the establishment of a certified civil service eligible list for rural letter carriers and for the selection of substitutes and regular rural letter carriers therefrom was recommended by the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The action of the convention was drawn to this subject by Delegate Frank W. Meyer of the National Association of Special Delivery Messengers and Rural Letter Carriers who submitted a resolution asking for the legislation as a result of

"Substitutes now in the Rural Mail Delivery Service," the resolution declared, "have no opportunity of obtaining appointment as a regular carrier, except by seniority of civil service examination to fill the vacancy on the route which they may have been serving on for years."

To remedy this situation the convention resolved that the attention of Congress, which will provide for appointment of substitutes from civil service lists, which will later entitle them to appointment as regular carriers according to seniority when a vacancy exists at the post office to which they are assigned.

Civil Service Status For P. O. Special Delivery Messengers Sought by A. F. of L.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Extension of the United States classified civil service to Post Office special delivery messengers was recommended by the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio.

This enlargement of the civil service was presented to the convention in a resolution introduced by Delegate George L. Warfel of the National Association of Special Delivery Messengers.

Pointing out that "an equitable merit system, for all Government employes, as exemplified by the classified civil service, is the only system guaranteeing efficient and loyal service to the Government and just employment conditions to employes," the resolution emphasized the fact that "the members of the National Association of Special Delivery Messengers of the United States Postal Service remain unclassified."

To remedy this condition, the resolution asked the American Federation of Labor to "request the Congress to endorse such legislation as will extend the civil service so as to include the special delivery messengers," and instructed the A. F. of L. Executive Council "to cooperate with officials of the National Association of Special Delivery Messengers in their efforts to secure through legislation an effective order such extension of the classified civil service."

In support of the resolution, which the convention adopted, the Committee on Legislation said:

"The extension of the classified civil service to all employes of the Government is in accord with the position consistently maintained by the American Federation of Labor."

Wage Differential Asked For All Employes Of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Extension of a wage differential to policemen, firemen, school teachers, postal employes and pilots employed on the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad was recommended by the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Delegate John P. Frey of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department directed attention to the action of the convention in discrimination in regard to the wage differential against some of the Canal and Railroad employes. A resolution on this subject, introduced by Mr. Frey, said:

"Federal law provides for employes of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad a differential of 25 per cent over rates paid for similar work in the United States.

"All of the employes of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad except policemen, firemen, school teachers, postal employes and pilots receive this differential in pay.

"There seems to be no satisfactory reason why these employes should not receive equal consideration for their labor with the other employes of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad."

To wipe out this discrimination the convention instructed the officers of the American Federation of Labor "to assist in every way possible in obtaining a full differential for all employes of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad."

A. F. L. Organizer For Hawaii Visioned

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

It is believed that the American Federation of Labor will soon have a general organizer in the Territory of Hawaii as the result of the action taken by the recent convention of the A. F. of L. at Seattle's Civic Auditorium.

The situation was presented to the convention in a resolution introduced by Delegate John P. Frey of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, which said, in part:

"All of the employes of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad except policemen, firemen, school teachers, postal employes and pilots receive this differential in pay.

"There seems to be no satisfactory reason why these employes should not receive equal consideration for their labor with the other employes of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad."

To wipe out this discrimination the convention instructed the officers

REVOCATION OF FOUNDRY UNION CHARTER ORDERED

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio, approved the recommendation of the A. F. of L. Executive Council for the revocation of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes and revoked its charter.

In their report to the convention, the Executive Council said that "because of mechanical changes which have taken place in the foundry and molding industry it has long been the opinion of the Council that the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes should be merged with the International Molders Union of North America."

Pointing out that when the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes was chartered in 1904, "the Citizens' Alliance and other agencies connected with the industry in which foundry employes and molders were employed justified the creation of this additional union," the Council said that "since then conditions have changed and as a result a constant fight has been necessary for the maintenance of jurisdiction on the part of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes."

Confronted with these facts, the Executive Council said that over a number of years efforts connected with the industry in which foundry employes and molders were employed justified the creation of this additional union," the Council said that "since then conditions have changed and as a result a constant fight has been necessary for the maintenance of jurisdiction on the part of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes."

Confronted with these facts, the Executive Council said that over a number of years efforts connected with the industry in which foundry employes and molders were employed had been made to amalgamate the membership of the International Molders Union and the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes, but that all of these attempts had been blocked by the negative action of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes. Under these conditions the Council recommended that the convention "revoke the charter of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes and direct its membership to become affiliated with the International Molders Union of North America."

In acting on this recommendation, the convention adopted unanimously the following report submitted by the Committee on the Executive Council's Report:

"The Executive Council has made repeated efforts over the past four years to bring about amalgamation between this Union and the International Molders Union.

"Efforts to hold meetings between the two unions have been rejected by the officers of the Foundry Employes Union.

"Continued friction has existed in the foundries of many cities because of the improper organizing efforts of the Foundry Employes Union affecting all other International Unions having members employed in the foundries.

"At an organizing Council meeting held in May 1939 the Executive Council of this matter were submitted to the Executive Council and the Council directed 'that if the amalgamation is not effected by the time the Council reopens the next day of this convention, the Council will recommend to the Convention that it revoke the charter of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes.'

"Inasmuch as the amalgamation has not been effected your committee recommends approval of the Council's direction to revoke the charter of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes and to direct membership to become affiliated with the International Molders Union of North America."

A. F. of L. RESEARCH SERVICE COMMENDED

Cincinnati Convention Places High Value on the Work It Does for Affiliated Unions.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio, paid high tribute to the work performed by the Research and Information Service of the American Federation of Labor to assist the affiliated unions.

In their report to the convention, the A. F. of L. Executive Council said that in the period from January 1, 1938, to August 15, 1939, the Research and Information Service had furnished the local unions, organizing and city central bodies, the La-

bor Press interpreting the reports of companies and corporations for the use of organizers in organizing and negotiating agreements and had collected and furnished information concerning all agreements in effect in more than 500 local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In the field of Social Security, the Research and Information Service, according to the Executive Council's report, has furnished union executives with complete information to enable them to adequately serve union members in determining their benefits under the provisions of the Social Security Act.

In addition, the Executive Council reported that the Research and Information Service had made monthly reports on unemployment, by local unions and monthly estimates of unemployment of all persons in the United States, and, according to the report, "are continuously useful and are consulted by schools, libraries, business firms, and numerous organizations as well as by our union members."

Finally, the Executive Council said, "we also have furnished information on trade relations and practices to a large number of local unions and central bodies interested in such activities."

In acting on this instructive report of the Executive Council, the convention adopted the following report submitted by the Committee on the Executive Council's Report:

"This service rendered by the American Federation of Labor to supply factual information to organizations in affiliation is an important activity of the organization.

"The rapidly increasing membership of the Federation and changing conditions of negotiations and classification of laws recently enacted make the information of growing importance.

"Laws recently enacted give wider scope to the labor organizations. The extension of opportunity carries with it an increased responsibility. The future welfare of our people depends largely upon informed and capable leadership and this leadership must have assistance from a fact finding research department.

"In the interest of economy and efficiency it is advisable to develop this research work in one central agency. The Federation seems to be the logical agency in which to expand and develop an efficient research department.

"Your committee commends the efforts already made by the Federation in this direction and advocates its expansion to meet the needs of affiliated organizations."

International Labor Office Continues Functioning Despite the European War

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The Emergency Committee to which the Governing Body of the International Labor Office delegated its powers at the outbreak of the war in Europe, held its first war-time session in Paris, France, at which it undertook a preliminary investigation of what the International Labor Office should do during the war.

The Committee took note of the twenty-eight replies thereto received from Governments, which were unanimous in declaring that the International Labor Organization should endeavor to function as completely as possible during the war.

Carter Goodrich, United States Government representative on the Committee, said that in connection with maintaining the activity of the I. L. O. he had been endowed by the highest authorities of his country, and that these authorities had declared themselves in favor of the energetic continuance of the I. L. O's work, which should be practically adapted to the conditions of the present period in the lines of the program of activity laid down by the Governing Body. The maintenance of the International Labor Organization as an instrument of co-operation between employers and employers and workers will be, he said, of the utmost value during the war and during the difficult period which may be expected immediately after the cessation of hostilities.

The representatives of Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Great Britain, Mexico, Norway and Poland made similar statements on behalf of their respective Governments.

The Committee warmly approved the intention of the Director of the International Labor Office to convene the Second Labor Conference of American States Members of the Organization at Havana, Cuba, on November 21 as previously arranged. The representatives of Governments, employers and workers all agreed that this Conference should be held.

It was also decided that in connection with the Havana Conference, the I. L. O. should call a meeting at Havana of the American Members of the Permanent Agricultural Committee. The Agricultural Conference in Geneva towards the end of the year, but which has had to be postponed owing to conditions of the present period. It is thought very important that the study of conditions in agriculture should be continued actively, especially in connection with the countries of America, in order that the special problems for agricultural products will raise new and important problems.

TWO NEW YORK HOTELS SIGN UNION CONTRACT

Agreement With Algonquin and Whitehall Hostelries Raises to Eighty the Number of Hotels in the Nation's Metropolis Having Agreements With A. F. of L. Hotel Trades Council.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—Officials of the New York Hotel Trades Council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, expressed satisfaction with their achievement in negotiating union contracts with the management of the Hotel Algonquin and the Hotel Whitehall.

The agreements with the two hotels, covering about two hundred employes, were similar to the one signed between the Hotel Association of New York City and the Hotel Trades Council last January, which included provisions for a general 2½ a week increase for employes, establishment of minimum wage scale, the union shop and improved working conditions.

The signing up of the Hotel Algonquin and the Hotel Whitehall raised to eighty-the number of hotels with which the Hotel Trades Council or one of the five affiliated unions now has contracts.

(From November 6 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service, Supplement)

LABOR IS WARNED NOT TO EXPECT JOB BOOM

Government Bureau Says Unemployed Army and Machinery Will Tend to Hold Down Wages During European War.

Washington, D. C.—The ever present menace of labor displacing machinery used by employers to offset higher living standards sought by working men and women, was emphasized in a report by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, warning American workers against expecting wage increases and larger employment because of the European War.

Going back to the outbreak of the World War in 1914, the bureau said that then practically all unemployed labor was barred from the United States, the result of which was the exhaustion of the supply of working men and women at a time of larger demands for labor were put on industry.

In contrast to the conditions prevailing in 1914, the bureau emphasized the large reserve of unemployed workers, approximately 10,000,000 now available, which would serve to prevent the realization of demands for wage increases as the war is employed.

Vertigo to the uses which employers generally make of scientists to invent job destroying machinery and the subversive policy of suppression with regard to the application of this machinery, the bureau said:

"In addition, there are now improved machines and techniques that have been thoroughly tested and are readily available for vastly increasing the productivity of labor whenever demand warrant their more extensive use."

(From A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

A. F. OF L. WANTS FILMS MADE IN NEW YORK CITY

New York, N. Y. (AFLWNS)—Thomas A. Murphy, business manager of Local No. 4 of the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of the Motion Picture Industry of the United States and Canada, and Sal Stampa, an officer of Local No. 52 of the Motion Picture Studio Mechanics, announced that the American Federation of Labor in New York State would seek to induce film producers to transfer all or part of their activities to New York City. This action was taken in support of the Screen Guardian campaign to bring part of the motion picture industry back to the nation's metropolis.

MASSILLON FIRM SIGNS HIGHER-WAGE CONTRACT

Closed Shop and Anti-Strike Provisions Included in Agreement Negotiated by A. F. of L. Union With American Aggregates Corporation.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Massillon, Ohio.—The agreement recently negotiated by the Federal Labor Union No. 18740, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, with the American Aggregates Corporation includes a number of substantial features for the members of the union who are employed in the Massillon plant of the Corporation.

The contract provides that 8 hours shall constitute a day's work and that 40 hours shall be the weekly work rate shall be paid for necessary emergency work. Double time is paid for work performed on holidays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

The contract further stipulates that "after two weeks' employment any new employe, if he meets the requirements of Federal Labor Local No. 18740, shall become a member of the said union."

The wage rates under the agreement are higher than those that prevailed previous to the negotiations. A few of the typical new hourly wage rates are:

Dredge operator, 78 cents; dredge helper, 64 cents; deckander operator (Feed gravel belt), 64 cents; soft and hardscreen operator (one man on shift only), 64 cents; sand flume operator (one lead man on each shift only), 64 cents; sand and gravel operator (three men on each shift only), 64 cents; sand flume operator (one lead man on each shift only), 64 cents; screen operator (three men on each shift only), 64 cents; deckander operator (Feed gravel belt), 64 cents; soft and hardscreen operator (one man on each shift only), 64 cents; sand flume operator (one lead man on each shift only), 64 cents; screen operator (three men on each shift only), 64 cents; dragline operator, 68 cents; skip-hoist and feeder gates operator, 70 cents; plant engineer, 70 cents; shovel operator (Feed gravel belt), 64 cents; soft and hardscreen operator (one man on each shift only), 64 cents; sand flume operator (one lead man on each shift only), 64 cents; screen operator (three men on each shift only), 64 cents; dragline operator, 68 cents; skip-hoist and feeder gates operator, 70 cents; plant engineer, 70 cents; shovel operator, 68 cents; crusher operator, 70 cents; truck driver (one helper), 64 cents; steam locomotive operator, 78 cents; gasoline shovel operator, 78 cents; crusher operator, 70 cents; blacksmith, 70 cents; carpenter, 78 cents; common laborer, 64 cents; welder, 70 cents; lead trucks, 64 cents; tractor-Greene operator, 64 cents.

There is also a stipulation "that should any controversy arise out of the operation of this agreement there shall be no strike or lockout while negotiations for the adjustment are being carried on."

FEDERAL AID FOR BLIND FAVORED BY A. F. OF L.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The allocation of Federal funds to provide funding stands to be operated by blind persons in buildings owned by the United States Government was endorsed by the 1939 annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The matter was brought to the attention of the convention in the report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council concerning legislation in aid of the blind, which said:

"H. R. 4927 amends the Act of June 20, 1936, providing for the operation of stands in Federal buildings, by making an appropriation for the purchase, operation and maintenance of such vending stands in Federal buildings. It will also appropriate $550,000 to be disbursed to States on a 50-50 basis when such States have enacted legislation for the establishment of blind persons in vending stands. This bill is now awaiting a hearing in the District of Columbia Committee but has not been reported."

The report also recommended that the Executive Council continue its activity in behalf of H. R. 4927.

(From A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

MUSICIANS NEGOTIATING WITH PENN. UNIVERSITY

Philadelphia, Pa. (AFLWNS)—A truce was agreed upon between all musician-drawing elements in the University of Pennsylvania, when Local No. 77 of the American Federation of Musicians, A. F. of L. affiliate, and these institutions are discriminating against musicians by asking legislation where these relief and educational institutions are exempt from paying social security and state unemployment tax."

There are about 45 fraternities in with the debut of the Mask and Wig particulars of a benefit presentation, which the debut of the Mask and Wig Club show scheduled for December 17 and a number of dances.

The Musicians Union takes the position that the fraternities must employ union musicians. According to the terms of the truce union officials plan to talk over the situation with all of the 46 fraternities.

Anti-Picketing Ordinance Held Violation of U. S. Constitution

Ruling by Judge Johnston of California Superior Court in Antioch Picketing Ordinance Case Declares Such Municipal Legislation Contravenes Federal Freedom of Speech Guarantee and California's Fundamental Law.

Editor's Note.—A number of months ago the municipality of Antioch, California, enacted an anti-picketing ordinance which the California State Federation of Labor contended was in violation of both the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of California.

In order to test the legality of the ordinance, the State Federation of Labor ordered W. V. Watson to submit to arrest on the charge of picketing the American Laundry in Antioch. The case came to trial before Police Judge J. J. Brennan of Antioch, who found Watson guilty of violating the ordinance and fined him one hundred and fifty dollars.

The State Federation of Labor appealed the case to the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Contra Costa where it was heard before Judge Edmund T. Johnston, who has handed down a decision, early in July of this year, holding that the Antioch ordinance contravenes the provisions of the Constitution of the United States of America and of the State of California, guaranteeing the right of freedom of speech.

Judge Johnston's analysis of anti-picketing ordinances is so fundamental that it should be made available for the labor movement in other localities where reactionary employers and their affiliated interests attempt to use the ordinance method of depriving organized workers of their rights. The text of his decision follows:

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA

The People of the State of California, Plaintiff and Respondent, vs. W. V. Watson, Defendant and Appellant.

No. 2824. On Appeal from the Police Court of the City of Antioch, Contra Costa County, State of California.

OPINION AND JUDGMENT ON APPEAL

The above entitled matter having been submitted to this court for its consideration and decision the court finds that there are two questions for its consideration: Firstly, whether the defendant has perfected his appeal from the Police Court of the City of Antioch to this court and, Secondly, whether the provisions of an ordinance of the City of Antioch whereby all picketing, peaceful or otherwise, is constitutional. It is the opinion of this court that it should address itself to the principal question of the constitutionality of the ordinance here involved.

The other question as to whether the defendant has perfected his appeal is of little moment. This court is of the view that the "Statement on Appeal" filed by the defendant adequately and satisfactorily presents the facts and other matters necessary for a decision thereon, thus requisitely conforming to Rule 4 of the rules adopted by the Judicial Council pertaining to criminal appeals from inferior courts.

Scope of Decision Outlined

There apparently is little doubt that the defendant was performing acts which constitute picketing as that term is generally understood. In general therefore, had there been no ordinance prohibiting peaceful picketing the defendant here was engaged in lawful and valid acts. It may be noted that there is now before the Supreme Court of this State for its decision the question whether picketing, peaceful or otherwise, is lawful where there is no direct labor controversy between the employer and the employes of the business establishment picketed. However, to the mind of this court, the question here is not merely this narrow one, but entails a ban upon all picketing, peaceful or otherwise, whatever the circumstances may be. It is therefore, seems encumbent upon this court to determine whether this ordinance shall stand or fall in view of the constitutional provisions.

Courts Should Interpret Peaceful Picketing Liberally

This court has given full consideration to the numerous decisions of the courts of the United States and of the various States of the United States and is of the view that they are sharply divided into two classifications of liberal and narrow. It would appear that the State of California, long ago, adopted the liberal views as to other labor problems, should be liberal in regard to peaceful picketing.

Ordinance Violates Federal and State Constitutions

Confining itself, therefore, to the sole question of the constitutionality of an ordinance of a municipality which forbids all picketing, peaceful or otherwise, this court is of the view that such an ordinance contravenes the provisions of the Constitution of the United States of America and of the State of California guaranteeing the right of freedom of speech.

It has not been called to our attention by the City Attorney, nor by counsel for plaintiff or counsel for defendant that the courts of this State have ruled upon the question of the constitutionality of an ordinance prohibiting peaceful picketing per se. However, it is to be noted that that question is based upon the vagueness and uncertainty of the ordinance involved.

Reflects "Dark Ages of the 1890's and 1900's"

To this court's mind there is nothing vague about an ordinance such as the ordinance at bar. It flatly and unequivocally specifies the acts prohibited, and to this court's mind, it denies to labor all and every means of calling attention to possible unfair labor practices—means which otherwise would be available for peaceful picketing.

It would seem that in California, long noted for its social, labor and industrial progress, that a ban upon peaceful picketing would be harkening back to the Dark Ages of the 1890's and 1900's.

Contravenes Freedom of Speech

Should this court hold that the instant ordinance were valid, then, it is apparent that should the employes of a business establishment of the City of Antioch become involved in a labor dispute with the result that their employer they would be unable to call the attention of fellow laborers or of the populace at large to the grievances wrongs other than by surreptitious means. This surely would be an infraction of the constitutional guaranties of freedom of speech.

As to the contention that the City of Antioch is fearful of possible police problems, this court is not impressed. Without doubt, police problems might arise, and very frequently do arise, from labor difficulties, but to say that they must arise is patently false.

Courts Should Interpret Peaceful Picketing Liberally

This court has given full consideration to the numerous decisions of the courts of the United States and of the various States of the United States and is of the view that they are sharply divided into two classifications of liberal and narrow. It would appear that the State of California, long ago, adopted the liberal views as to other labor problems, should be liberal in regard to peaceful picketing.

Ordinance Violates Constitutional Provisions Guaranteeing Freedom of Speech

It is, therefore, the judgment of this court that the said ordinance No. 122-A of the Town of Antioch, in so far as it pertains to peaceful picketing, is violative of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the State of California guaranteeing freedom of speech, and it is, therefore, the judgment of this court that the judgment of the Police Court of the City of Antioch adjudging the above named defendant, W. V. Watson, guilty of violation of City Ordinance No. 122-A be and the same is hereby reversed.

It is further ordered that the City of Antioch refund to the said defendant, W. V. Watson, any fine he has paid to the said City of Antioch.

THOMAS D. JOHNSTON,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Social Security For Employes of Educational And Religious Institutions Weighed by A.F.L.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor referred to the A. F. of L. Executive Council for study and action a resolution, introduced by Delegate Burt B. Currigan of the California State Federation of Labor, asking that employes of religious and educational institutions be included in the Social Security legislation.

In outlining the need for this extension of Social Security benefits, the resolution said:

"Employes of religious and educational institutions do not at present come under the protection of state and national social security legislation.

"Employes of these institutions are in fully as much need of the protection of such legislation as are the employes of other establishments.

"The employers of persons who employ workers in these institutions are in their own employment fully protected by social legislation.

"Organized labor has always advocated and fought for the equal right of all men, and since these institutions are discriminating against labor by asking legislation where these religious and educational institutions are exempt from paying social security and state unemployment tax."

To cope with this situation the resolution, which had been previously adopted by the California State Federation of Labor, called upon the A. F. of L. convention to "instruct its legislative representatives in Washington to seek amendments to Federal social security legislation to the end that employes of religious and educational institutions will no longer be discriminated against but will be afforded the same degree of social security accorded other workers."

In their report on the resolution, the convention Committee on Legislation said:

"In view of the indefinite nature of many employments to which Resolution No. 81 refers, your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for study and action to properly safeguard the interests of workers."

The convention adopted the report of the committee.

MILWAUKEE METAL WORKERS GAIN PAY-BOOST CONTRACT

Milwaukee, Wis. (AFLWNS).—A closed shop agreement negotiated by the International Metal Workers' Union, 19340, affiliated with the A. F. of L. International Council of Fabricated Metal and Enamelware Workers, with the Geuder, Paeschke and Frey Company, included a substantial wage increase despite the demands of the company for a seven and one-half per cent wage cut.

Officials of the union said the American Federation of Labor had granted the company the right to use the union label on its products.

Umpire's Ruling Upholds Authority Of San Francisco Hotel Wage Board

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—A signal victory for the sanctity of trade union agreements was recently achieved here in a decision handed down by S. A. Ladar, San Francisco attorney and former chairman of the enforcement board of six hotel unions and forty-six of San Francisco's large hotels.

The agreement with the hotel operators provided for the arbitration of disputes.

In addition to upholding the position of the unions on the right of union business agents to visit hotels, the duty of hotel operators to post job records for their employes and the right of employes to paid vacations, Mr. Ladar ruled that the general execution of the Wage Board's powers.

He cited the agreements of July 26, 1937, in which the power of the Wage Board is defined as the power to render an award "with respect to hours, wages and other working conditions."

Aside from the specific rulings in their favor, the unions benefited indirectly from the decisions in two ways: first, a definition, if not an unmistakable language, re-stated the power of the Board to interpret the existing agreements and, further, that the language of the agreements to show that both the unions and the employers conceded the Board of Arbitration should be liberally interpreted.

Illustrating the first point, Ladar used as an example the dispute over the right of the business agents to visit the hotels as "all engaged in the hotel business" for the purpose of their duties. As already noted, his decision upheld the unions, rejecting the hotel operators' argument that the Wage Board was without authority, he said:

"I agree that the adjustment board has no power either to change the provisions or to alter or amend existing provisions relating to hours, wages and working conditions, or any matter covered by the agreement of July 26, 1937. This can only be done by agreement between the parties or by award of the Wage Board. The adjustment board's function is limited to interpretation and construction of the agreement of July 26, 1937, and the 1938 award."

The board can, however, examine existing practices and determine whether or not such practices are in conformity with or in violation of the agreements or whether or not such practices as may be contended for by either side are in conformity therewith.

Each disputed point, the rulings demonstrated, were subject to honest questions of interpretation, consonant with the agreement and clearly within the jurisdiction of the board.

In his ruling on the issue of the right of employes to receive vacation pay, Ladar again referred to the language of the agreement to reinforce his decision. Further decisions of both parties, the arbitration agreement was to be interpreted on a liberal basis.

In this connection he cited section 14(b) of the agreement, applicable to all crafts which "stipulates that the provisions as to vacations with pay contained in the agreement of the 1938 award, shall not receive a liberal or strict construction but shall be liberally construed."

CLERKS, MEAT CUTTERS VOTE FOR A. F. OF L.

(From November 7 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Employes in Forty-Seven Stores of Union Premier Company Roll Up Large Majorities for A. F. of L. Affiliates.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Clerks and meat cutters employed by the Union Premier Company, a food chain operating 47 stores in four States, voted overwhelmingly in favor of labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, according to election results announced here. Voting was at the direction of the National Labor Relations Board.

Results were a reversal of the 1-vote majority win last March by the C. I. O. over A. F. of L. That election was protested by the A. F. of L. units favored in the last count.

Among clerks, with 1,688 eligible to vote, the A. F. of L. affiliated Retail Clerks International Protective Association, A. F. of L., affiliated Meat and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. affiliate; only 7 favored C. I. O. 3 voted for no union.

Warehouse workers had indicated their clear preference for A. F. of L. affiliation last March.

Vice President Don Marquis of R. C. U. P. A. and R. C. Coulter, international representative from the same group, said they expected contracts would be completed with Union Premier management within two weeks.

Workers concerned are employed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey. Stores are known as "Food Fair."

In Baltimore the company is reported to have negotiated with large markets and union men say the contracts will cover hours, wages and working conditions of the men in the group specifically included in the election.

Strong organization campaigns have been under way for months in the four States. For the clerks, Vice President Marquis and R. C. Coulter were assisted by Business Agents Henry Highland, Joseph McComb and A. L. Keiffer.

A. F. L. STUDIES WAGE OF RURAL MAIL CARRIERS

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The 1939 annual convention of the American Federation of Labor referred to the A. F. of L. Executive Council, with instructions to confer with the National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers on the subject, a resolution introduced by Delegate Frank W. Meyer of the N. F. R. L. C. which declared that "carriers in the Rural Mail Delivery Service should not be patronized routes do not receive equitable compensation for the hours of work compared to carriers serving light patronized groups," and asked that the American Federation of Labor endorse proposed legislation compensating Rural Carriers additionally for every service over a certain number of boxes per mile, and that no such carrier shall have a route of greater length than can be served in 40 hours per week with in six days.

Parties out that the resolution "appears to be in conflict with one previously endorsed and it is feared that if its terms were carried out it would result in reductions in pay for some rural letter carriers." The convention Committee on Legislation recommended that it be referred to the A. F. of L. Executive Council and that conference be held regarding it with the National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers. The convention concurred with the recommendation of the Committee.

DROUGHT-HIT FARMERS TO GET FEDERAL RELIEF

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS)—It was announced here that various Government agencies plan to spend approximately $50,000,000 in providing relief to 1,125,000 farm families who are suffering from drought and flood conditions in 34 States.

A. F. L. BACKS SENIORITY FOR ALL U. S. EMPLOYES

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The application of the seniority principle to all employes of the United States Government was urged by the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The matter was presented to the convention in a resolution introduced by the delegates of eleven unions, to cover all of the non-exempt employes of the Government. The text of the resolution follows:

"Whereas, Seniority rights well established principle in most trades and industries; and

"Whereas, Seniority principles are recognized and operate successfully in several post offices; therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor endorse the establishment of similar seniority principles among all A. F. of L. units favored in the last count.

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By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The 1939 annual convention of the American Federation of Labor referred to the A. F. of L. Executive Council, with instructions to confer with the National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers on the subject, a resolution introduced by Delegate Frank W. Meyer of the N. F. R. L. C. which declared that "carriers in the Rural Mail Delivery Service should not be patronized routes do not receive equitable compensation for the hours of work compared to carriers serving light patronized groups," and asked that the American Federation of Labor endorse proposed legislation compensating Rural Carriers additionally for every service over a certain number of boxes per mile, and that no such carrier shall have a route of greater length than can be served in 40 hours per week with in six days.

Parties out that the resolution "appears to be in conflict with one previously endorsed and it is feared that if its terms were carried out it would result in reductions in pay for some rural letter carriers." The convention Committee on Legislation recommended that it be referred to the A. F. of L. Executive Council and that conference be held regarding it with the National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers. The convention concurred with the recommendation of the Committee.

DROUGHT-HIT FARMERS TO GET FEDERAL RELIEF

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS)—It was announced here that various Government agencies plan to spend approximately $50,000,000 in providing relief to 1,125,000 farm families who are suffering from drought and flood conditions in 34 States.

EXPORTATION OF DOUGLAS FIR AND CEDAR LOGS HIT

A. F. of L. Claims Products Made From These Logs Are Shipped to United States to the Detriment of American Workers.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Exportation to Japan in the exportation of Douglas fir peeler logs and Port Orford cedar logs was expressed at the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The matter was brought to the attention of the convention by the representatives of the A. F. of L. Executive Council regarding the support given by the Federation of Senate Bill 1108 designed to restrict the exportation of these logs.

"The American Federation of Labor, supported the bill as its provisions are intended to take care of serious conditions resulting in the employment of labor," the Council said. "Large numbers of members of the International Union of Timber Workers are employed in the logging industry and their positions due to the fact that logs are being shipped to foreign countries and are being manufactured into lumber, ship planking, etc., and then reshipped into this country.

"Wages in the countries into which the logs are shipped are so low that after they are made into manufactured goods they can be placed on the market in this country at such a lower price that it costs to manufacture them here. It is also charged that the countries now importing the logs and reshipping the finished products here are countries that formerly purchased these products from the United States.

"The matter of this practice is that American workmen are not only being deprived of the work necessary for the manufacture of goods to be shipped abroad to these countries, but they are also being deprived, in addition, of the work on a part of the goods which they formerly manufactured for use in this country. It is believed that the only practical way of remedying the grievance is to prohibit the shipment of the type of logs mentioned as very few, if any, such logs are produced abroad. As it takes hundreds of years for such logs and the shipment of products of a number of conservation the bill should be passed. The passage would also protect the jobs of American workmen."

Following the action of the Executive Council, the convention said that in the interest of the American workmen who were directly or indirectly employed in the exportation of these logs and the shipment of products manufactured from them back to the United States "it is recommended that the American Federation of Labor encourage the enactment of this legislation."

N. Y. MILK DRIVERS WIN WAGE BOOST AGREEMENT

Sixteen Thousand Members of Teamsters Union Benefit From New Pay Scale.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, after eighteen weeks' negotiations, finalized with approximately 1,000 of milk dealers the first agreement in their history, whether or not such practices as may be contended for by either side are in conformity therewith.

Each disputed point, the rulings demonstrated, were subject to honest questions of interpretation, consonant with the agreement and clearly within the jurisdiction of the board.

In his ruling on the issue of the right of employes to receive vacation pay, Ladar again referred to the language of the agreement to reinforce his decision. Further decisions of both parties, the arbitration agreement was to be interpreted on a liberal basis.

In this connection he cited section 14(b) of the agreement, applicable to all crafts which "stipulates that the provisions as to vacations with pay contained in the agreement of the 1938 award, shall not receive a literal or strict construction but shall be liberally construed."

A. F. L. BACKS SENIORITY FOR ALL U. S. EMPLOYES

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The application of the seniority principle to all employes of the United States Government was urged by the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The matter was presented to the convention in a resolution introduced by the delegates of eleven unions, to cover all of the non-exempt employes of the Government. The text of the resolution follows:

"Whereas, Seniority rights well established principle in most trades and industries; and

"Whereas, Seniority principles are recognized and operate successfully in several post offices; therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor endorse the establishment of similar seniority principles among all A. F. of L. units favored in the last count.

Among clerks, with 1,688 eligible to vote, the A. F. of L. affiliated Retail Clerks International Protective Association, A. F. of L. affiliated Meat and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. affiliate; only 7 favored C. I. O. 3 voted for no union.

Warehouse workers had indicated their clear preference for A. F. of L. affiliation last March.

Vice President Don Marquis of R. C. U. P. A. and R. C. Coulter, international representative from the same group, said they expected contracts would be completed with Union Premier management within two weeks.

Workers concerned are employed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey. Stores are known as "Food Fair."

In Baltimore the company is reported to have negotiated with large markets and union men say the contracts will cover hours, wages and working conditions of the men in the group specifically included in the election.

Strong organization campaigns have been under way for months in the four States. For the clerks, Vice President Marquis and R. C. Coulter were assisted by Business Agents Henry Highland, Joseph McComb and A. L. Keiffer.

40-HOUR WEEK FOR RURAL MAIL CARRIERS IS URGED

A. F. of L. Also Seeks Legislation Providing Overtime Pay in Rural Delivery Service.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

A strongly-worded demand for the 40-hour week with time and a half overtime, for rural mail carriers was made by the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the adoption of a resolution submitted by Delegate Frank W. Meyer of the National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers.

"Senate Bill S-1560 by Senator La-Follette and House Bill H. R. 4588 by Congressman Sweeney," the resolution declared, "are now pending in Congress, providing an 8-hour limit workday except in an emergency, with pay for overtime (1½-day week) the basic salary paid by the time required to complete duty instead of by the present unfair mileage system; no reduction in basic salary for any carrier now in service, and a 6 cents per mile per day equipment maintenance according to the length of the route.

"Now there is no limit as to hours rural carriers can be required to work and a few months ago were required to work hours far in excess of 40 hours per week within 6 days."

The resolution declared that "we had a Senate Post Office Subcommittee hearing, but has not yet been reported out by the Committee to instructed the American Federation of Labor "to assist in every further legislation to have it passed during the coming session of Congress."

In support of the measure, which the convention adopted, Delegate Meyer said:

"We very happy in behalf of my organization to hear the report of the committee on that resolution. Before the committee of Congress this Federation of Labor endorsed a resolution pioneering the 7-hour law for the hours to which the rural letter carriers of these United States be working per day in the service.

"Upon the convening of the session of Congress we introduced that legislation providing for a seven-hour day, providing for a five-day week and a substitute to serve one day a week. We have series that this legislation met opposition by the Post Office Department, and by their powerful efforts to obtain a hearing on that bill, but without success.

"A last gesture of an effort was made in the closing days of that bill, and through the force of circulation a sympathetic appeal to the national and international union of this American Federation of Labor, and I wish to extend thanks to each and every national and international local that responded that rendered this assistance. We were able to obtain a hearing before the Senate and we presented outstanding testimony at the hearing.

"The report has not yet been made, and when Congress convenes we will again attempt to have a favorable report made, and I sincerely hope that those who are able will render assistance and help to relieve of working long and excessive hours, especially those who are overtaxed and are unemployed in this country."

MANY WORKERS IN CAMDEN JOIN NEW A. F. L. UNIONS

Camden, N. J. (AFLWNS)—The growth in the membership of unions in this area, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is indicated by the fact that recently the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada chartered a new local of four hundred and fifty members, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America chartered a new local of eighty members.

$1.25 AN HOUR GAINED BY COLUMBIA CARPENTERS

Columbia, Mo. (AFLWNS)—Officials of Local No. 1,000 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, A. F. of L. affiliate, announced that agreement has been signed with the Shelbabarger, Western Star, and Lee and Weber Mills, granting an increase of 10 cents in the minimum wage rate, bringing it up to fifty cents, with similar increases for other classifications. In addition, the agreement stipulates overtime for Sunday work and provides from one to two weeks' vacation with pay.

Adequate Anti-Dumping Laws Urged By American Federation of Labor

Cincinnati Convention Holds the Tariff on Imported Products or Raw Materials Should Equal the Difference Between the Price of Such Imports and the Cost of Domestic Production.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

A strong declaration in favor of amending the tariff laws of the United States so that the duty on imported products or raw materials shall equal the difference between the price of such merchandise and the American manufacturers' production cost was made by the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The resolution on the subject, introduced by delegates of the Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, contained the following statement:

"European countries, because of low wages, depreciated currency, and subsidized industries, have been able to dump commodities into the United States at prices below the cost of production here.

"The Anti-dumping Act of 1921 does not give American labor and American labor adequate protection against such ruinous competition.

"Congressman Martin Smith of the State of Washington, at the last session of Congress, introduced a bill known as H. R. 7317 to amend the Anti-dumping Act of 1921.

"H. R. 7317 provided inter alia, would amend Section 202 of the Anti-dumping Act of 1921 so that it would read as follows:

"(a) If the United States Tariff Commission should find in its report that the charge of dumping is sustained, the appraising officer of the Bureau of Customs forthwith shall withhold delivery and collect, in addition to the duties imposed under any law, if any, a special dumping duty on the imported merchandise or raw materials which was subjected to the order of suspected dumping.

"(b) The special dumping duty levied and collected as provided for in section 202 (a), shall be determined by the difference between the sale price, or the price for which the imported merchandise or raw materials were offered for sale, and the manufacturer's or producer's cost of production in the United States of the same kind or class of merchandise or raw materials.'

"If the Anti-dumping Act of 1921 were strengthened by the enactment into law of H. R. 7317, it would prove of immeasurable benefit to the American wage earners, not only to those employed in remediable industries like pulp and newsprint paper, but also to all the wage earners employed in industries that have to meet what is tantamount to subsidized competition from foreign countries."

To adequately meet the situation provided by the current dumping practices of foreign producers, the convention expressed itself as endorsing H. R. 7317 and instructed the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor "to urge upon Congress the enactment of this legislation."

COLORED WORKERS FORM UNIONS IN LOUISIANA

Bestrop, La. (AFLWNS).—Two A. F. of L. unions of colored workers have organized in this city, it has been learned here recently been chartered.

WATT AND FENTON NAMED FOR LABOR CONFERENCE

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor designated Robert Watt, International Representative of the A. F. of L., and Frank P. Fenton, A. F. of L. Director of Organization, to represent the American Federation of Labor in the Sixth Annual Convention on Labor Legislation convened by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to meet in Washington November 13, 14, and 15.

A. F. L. STUDIES WAR RISK INSURANCE BILL

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio, referred to the A. F. of L. Executive Council, with appropriate consideration a resolution introduced by Delegate B. Lasker, Organ of the California State Federation of Labor urging the enactment of suitable legislation to provide for payments for death and disability of seamen resulting from war.

The resolution said:

"At the last session of the U. S. Congress, a Bill, H. R. 6673, was introduced by Congressman Bland, which had the approval of the Maritime Commission.

"This Bill seeks to set a minimum and maximum standard by the government in the matter of war risk insurance, covering death and disability.

"This Bill as it now reads would limit the protection of insurance for death or permanent disability to not less than $2,000 nor more than $5,000.

"Under such a standard a seaman would get only 4% per cent of value for the loss of an eye, to 65 per cent or $5,000 for the loss of other legs or arms."

Declaring that "the membership of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific are absolutely opposed to the ridiculously low standard set on loss of life and disability by this Bill, and hereby petition Congress to substitute for this provision of permanent disability and a percentage thereof for partial disability," the resolution asked the American Federation of Labor through its Legislative Committee, "to see that the interests of the American seamen are protected in this matter."

A. F. OF L. OPPOSES FOREIGN PURCHASES BY U. S. GOV'T

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio, adopted the following tersely worded resolution, introduced by Delegate James A. Snyder of the Washington State Federation of Labor, protesting against the United States Government's purchase of products manufactured in foreign countries:

"Whereas, There are some public agencies who are approving of purchasing goods made in foreign countries; and

"Whereas, This is against the best interests of the citizens of this country; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this 59th Convention of the American Federation of Labor go on record as opposing this practice and instruct the Executive Council to draft suitable legislation to prohibit this practice."

Social Security For Agricultural Workers Asked by the American Federation of Labor

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

A recommendation that the coverage of the Social Security Act be extended to certain agricultural workers was adopted by the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The convention concurred in the following resolution on this subject introduced by Delegate Burt R. Corrigan of the California State Federation of Labor:

"Whereas, The United States Social Security Board has recommended to the President and to Congress that old age insurance be extended to include agricultural workers employed in large-scale farming operations; and

"Whereas, The recommendation is grounded on the principle that it is good economy to prevent the needs of the Nation's workers as possible from their vicissitudes of old age; and

"Whereas, The Social Security Board considers that the proposed extension is administratively feasible; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor hereby commendatilize the President and Congress to adopt the recommendation of the United States Social Security Administration regarding the proposed extension of old age insurance so as to include agricultural workers into law."

Typographical Union Notified Of Its Suspension From A. F. L. Affiliation

(Continued From Page 1)

International Typographical Union paying said assessment.'

A. F. of L. Constitution Empowers Convention to Levy Assessments

"When your Credentials Committee was confronted with this situation, it was forced to consider Section 5 of Article X of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor which reads as follows:

"'Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the regular or special conventions unless the tax and assessments of their organization, as provided for in Sections 1 and 2, have been paid in full to the second month preceding the regular or special convention.'

"Section 1 of Article X referred to in this section reads as follows:

"'The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies as follows: From the general or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions, thirty-five cents per member per month; twelve and one-half cents of which must be set aside to be used only in the case of strikes or lockouts, unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Council; the funds received by the American Federation of Labor on each initiation fee from all directly affiliated local unions shall be 25 per cent of the total initiation fee received by the local union from the individual, but in no case shall the amount received by the American Federation of Labor be less than $1; from Central and State bodies $10 per year, payable quarterly. Revenue may also be derived from assessments when and as ordered by a majority vote of a regular or special convention.'

"These quotations from the constitution of the American Federation of Labor clearly show that conventions of the American Federation of Labor possess full, complete and unlimited authority to levy assessments by a majority vote at either a regular or a special convention; and furthermore, international unions which have levied such assessments levied at either a regular or special convention are limited in representation in either a regular or a special convention.

1. T. U. Delegates at Denver Convention Voted Full Assessment

"A study of the record made at conventions of the American Federation of Labor will show that when the American Federation of Labor makes a levy, full authority is conferred upon conventions of the American Federation of Labor to levy assessments, and the international unions that the assessment of one cent per member per month which the International Typographical Union was assessed to pay was imposed by more than a majority vote of the delegates in attendance at the convention, in fact, the record clearly establishes the fact that the levy of the assessment at the Denver Convention unanimously voted to levy the assessment and the delegates of the entire A. F. of L. International Typographical Union all voted to levy said one cent per member per month assessment. Thus, the International Typographical Union assumed a contradictory position. Its delegates voted to levy the assessment which the International Union stubbornly refuses to pay.

A. F. of L. Constitution and Laws Apply Equally to All Affiliated Unions

"For obvious reasons, it would be distructive of the morale of the membership of the American Federation of Labor and a blow at definite legal procedure for the American Federation of Labor to permit one national international unions to enjoy special favors, to be exonerated from the payment of the assessment, and to require all other international unions to meet their obligations and to pay the assessment in full.

Denial of Seats in Convention to I. T. U. Delegates Recommended

"For these special reasons your Committee on Credentials recommends that the delegates from the International Typographical Union be denied seats in the Fifty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor. Your Committee on Credentials further recommends that the law regarding the payment of the assessment due from the International Typographical Union and its right to be represented in conventions of the American Federation of Labor be strictly enforced; furthermore, that the officers and membership of the International Typographical Union be advised that the International Typographical Union will be required to pay the assessment due from the American Federation of Labor in order to be represented at future conventions of the American Federation of Labor."

Door Is Open For Reinstatement

A copy of this communication is being sent by direction of the Executive Council to all State Federations of Labor and City Central bodies. In due course of time another letter will be sent by the Federation of Labor and City Central bodies advising them and instructing them in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor relating to the affiliation of local unions of the International Typographical Union with State Federations of Labor and City Central bodies.

In the meantime and before such a communication is sent these American Federation of Labor organizations, I express the hope that the officers and leaders of the International Typographical Union will arrange to pay the assessment owed the American Federation of Labor by the International Typographical Union, just the same as all other international unions have done, and through such action become reinstated in and reaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Green Notifies Central Bodies Of Suspension Of Typographical Union From the A. F. of L.

Status Quo of Local Typographical Unions Will Remain Until Further Instructions, He Says.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C. — William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, sent the following communication to A. F. of L. Central Labor Unions and State Federations of Labor regarding the suspension of the International Typographical Union from affiliation with the A. F. of L.:

Dear Sir and Brother:

I enclose a copy of a letter which is self-explanatory. This letter is sent you by direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Please advise and acquaint the officers and members of your respective organizations with action of the Fifty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the information contained in this official communication which I am bringing to your attention, at the earliest possible moment.

As stated in the letter sent the President of the International Typographical Union, a copy of which I am bringing to your attention, a further communication will be sent each of you within a reasonable length of time, instructing you how to proceed in dealing with the question of local union affiliation and membership of local unions chartered by the International Typographical Union with State Federations of Labor and City Central Labor Unions.

You are requested to allow the status quo to remain regarding those local Typographical Unions until you receive a further communication declinitely advising you and instructing you as to such action as the laws of the American Federation of Labor require you to take.

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

QUOTA IMPORTS OF WOOD PULP AND PAPER URGED

Cincinnati Convention Also Demands That Labels Show the Origin Be Placed Upon Imported Wood Pulp and Paper.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Quotas on imports of pulp and paper principle to imports of foreign-made pulp and paper was recommended by the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The importance of this legislation and the necessity for the convention's action was impressed upon the delegates by Delegate James A. Taylor of the Washington State Federation of Labor, who introduced a resolution setting forth the short time worked in many mills in the United States due to the fact that large amounts of pulp and paper made in foreign countries before any foreign made pulp and paper were used.

"Pulp and paper is brought into the U. S. duty free from Canada and the Scandinavian countries where much of this product is produced by cheap labor.

"Much of the imported pulp and paper is not labeled so that its origin is unknown.

"The unemployed and part-time employed men in the pulp and paper industry present flagrant example of this sabotage of national recovery."

In order to assist in retaining the American wood pulp and paper market in the interest of American workers, the convention went on record as petitioning "the Congress of the United States to set quota for the importations of pulp and paper into the United States to the extent that local mills can operate at full time," and that "foreign-made pulp and paper shall be labeled, stating place of origin."

GRAIN PROCESSORS LAND WAGE BOOST IN SALINA

Salina, Kansas (AFLWNS).—Officials of Local No. 20643 of the American Federation of Grain Processors, A. F. of L. affiliate, announced that agreement had been signed with the Shelabarger, Western Star, and Lee and Weber Mills, granting an increase of 10 cents in the minimum wage rate, bringing it up to fifty cents, with similar increases for other classifications. In addition, the agreement stipulates overtime for Sunday work and provides from one to two weeks' vacation with pay.